

*C*ounty Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

County Snapshots include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

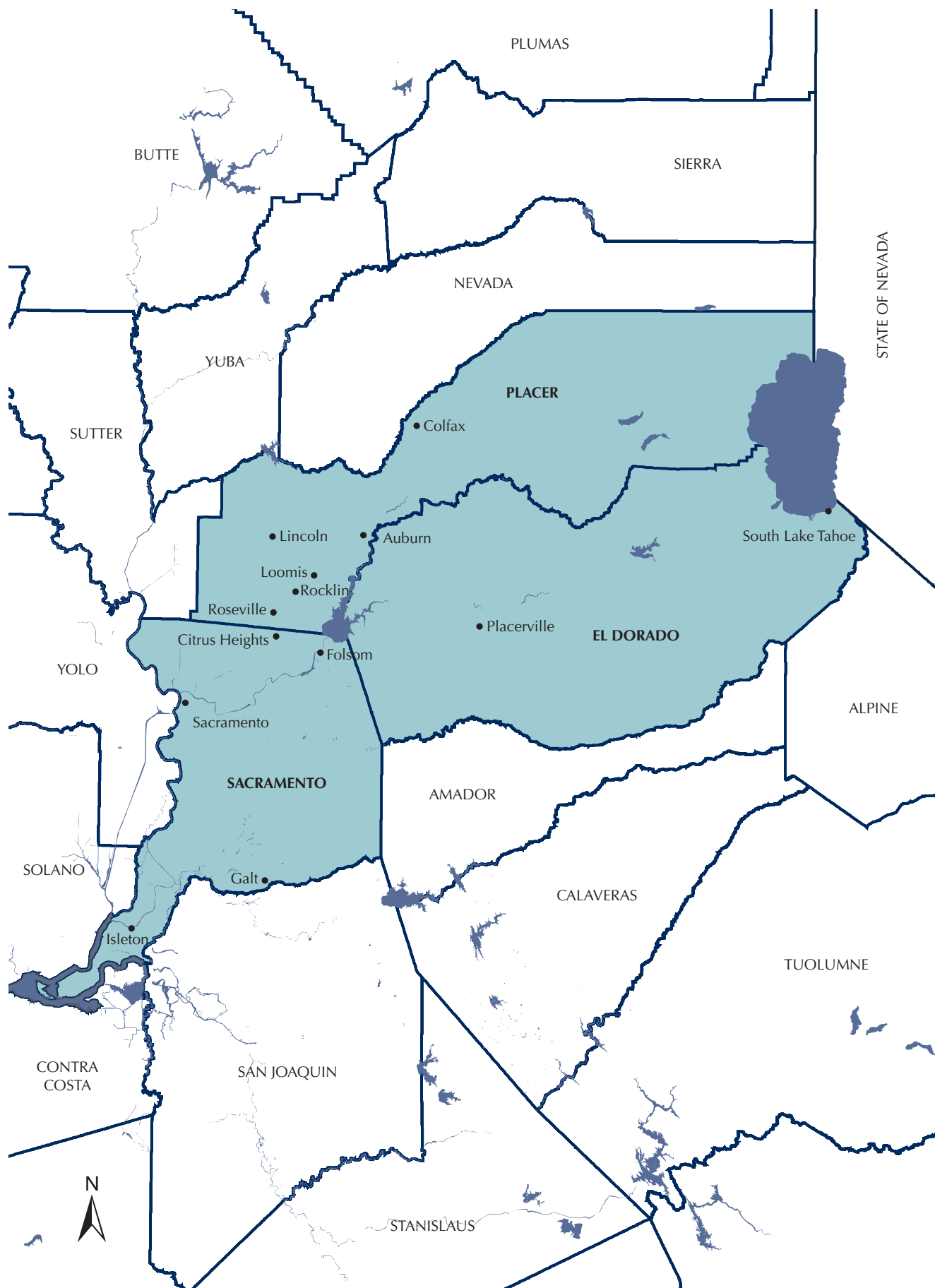
Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at www.calmis.ca.gov. Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



Contents

Labor Force	4
Industry Employment	5
Occupational Employment	7
California Labor Market	11





The Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado counties. With a combined population of more than 1.7 million, the three-county region reaches from the Central Valley to Lake Tahoe in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Sacramento County is in the middle of the Central Valley, extending from the delta lands between the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The southernmost portion of the county has direct access to San Francisco Bay. The Department of Finance estimates Sacramento's 2003 population at more than 1.3 million, up 2.2 percent from the previous year. The city of Sacramento is the county's largest, home to more than 433,000 persons. Located at the intersection of Interstates 5 and 80, and Highways 50 and 99, the city has easy access to the Bay Area, Southern California, Oregon, Washington and all points east. Other large cities include Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, and Folsom. Both Elk Grove and Folsom are experiencing rapid growth. The Department of Finance estimates Sacramento County will grow to more than 1.7 million residents by the year 2020, an increase of 30 percent.

The geography of Placer County includes the grasslands of the Gold Country, the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, and numerous rivers, lakes, state and national parks, and ski resorts. The county's estimated 2003 population (275,600) is growing rapidly, up 3.7 percent from 2002 figures. The cities of Roseville and Rocklin recorded growth of almost 6 percent from the previous year, while the city of Lincoln had the second-fastest growth rate in California, growth of 15.8 percent. According to the Department of Finance projections, Placer's population will number almost 407,000 residents by the year 2020, 48 percent growth over current figures.

Sacramento was one of California's 27 original counties created in 1850. Spanish Captain Gabriel Moraga initially called the Feather River, *Sacramento*, a name soon after applied to the Feather River's main channel (*El Rio de San Francisco*), now known as the Sacramento River. Later, the name was also given to the county.

Placer County was created in 1851 from a southern part of Yuba County and a western portion of Sutter County. The word "placer" specifically refers to sand or gravel containing gold, and is most likely a contraction of the Spanish words *plaza de oro*, meaning "place of gold." The county is named for the popular process of "placer mining" used by local miners to extract gold.

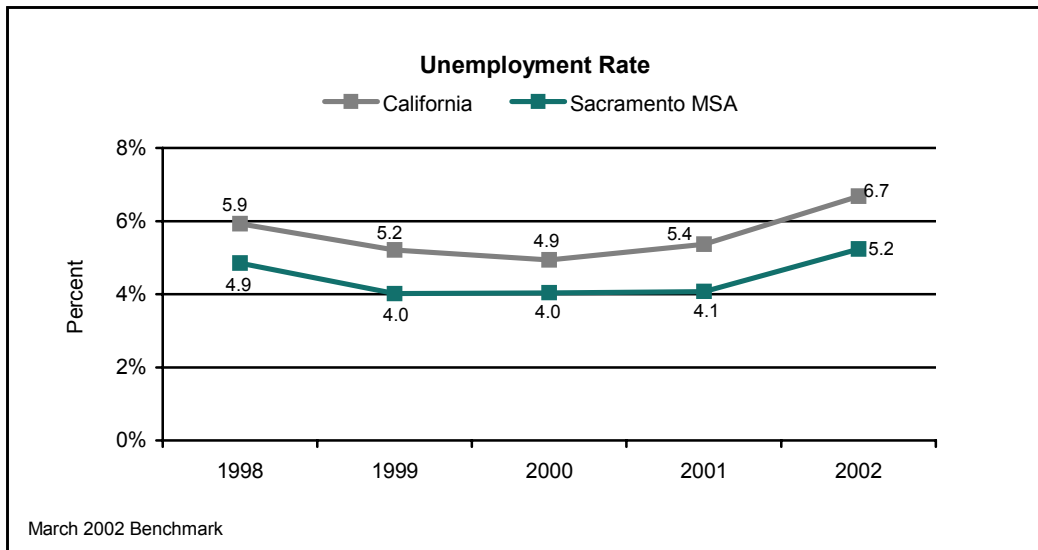
Like Sacramento, El Dorado County was created in 1850. Spanish for "the gilded one," *El Dorado* is the name of a mythical Indian chief said to have been covered with gold dust during religious rites. When gold was found at Coloma in 1848, the area became known as *El Dorado*.

The economy of El Dorado County is heavily dependent on tourism and recreation. The Sierra Nevada Mountains, the north fork of the American River, and Lake Tahoe are just a few of the natural attractions. With an estimated 2003 population of 166,000, the county increased 1.5 percent from the previous year. El Dorado's largest cities are South Lake Tahoe with almost 24,000 persons, and Placerville, population 10,200. Many county residents also live in the residential areas of Cameron Park and El Dorado Hills. According to population projections, El Dorado is forecast to reach a population of 252,900 by the year 2020, growth of 52 percent over 2003 figures.

Over the last several years, the Sacramento MSA has recorded substantial growth in labor force and total industry employment. From 2001 to 2002, the annual average civilian labor force for the three-county MSA increased by 31,000 to total more than 863,000. The area's 2002 unemployment rate, 5.2 percent, was substantially lower than California's rate of 6.7 percent. Government was the largest industry employer in the three-county area, providing more than 26 percent of all employment; almost 95 percent of government jobs were in state and local government—not surprising, given that Sacramento is the seat of state government. Trade, transportation and utilities accounted for 16.2 percent of total industry employment, with a majority of jobs in retail trade. Despite recent losses, professional and business services remained a significant area employer in 2002, providing almost 89,000 jobs. Of the total jobs in this industry, almost 48 percent were in the administrative and support services component. In addition, the MSA's affordable office space and housing continues to attract buyers from the Bay Area and boosts related industries, such as construction and real estate.

LABOR FORCE

Civilian unemployment includes persons who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Since 1998, the Sacramento MSA has recorded an unemployment rate lower than the rate for California. The MSA posted a rate of 5.2 percent in 2002, compared to a rate of 6.7 percent for California.

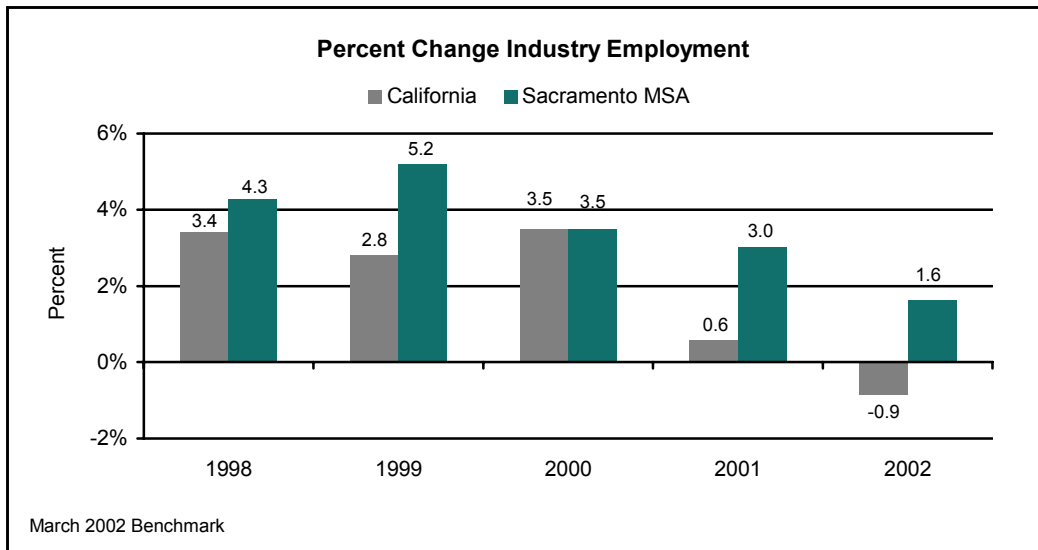


Labor force data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Sacramento MSA's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of 103,700 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

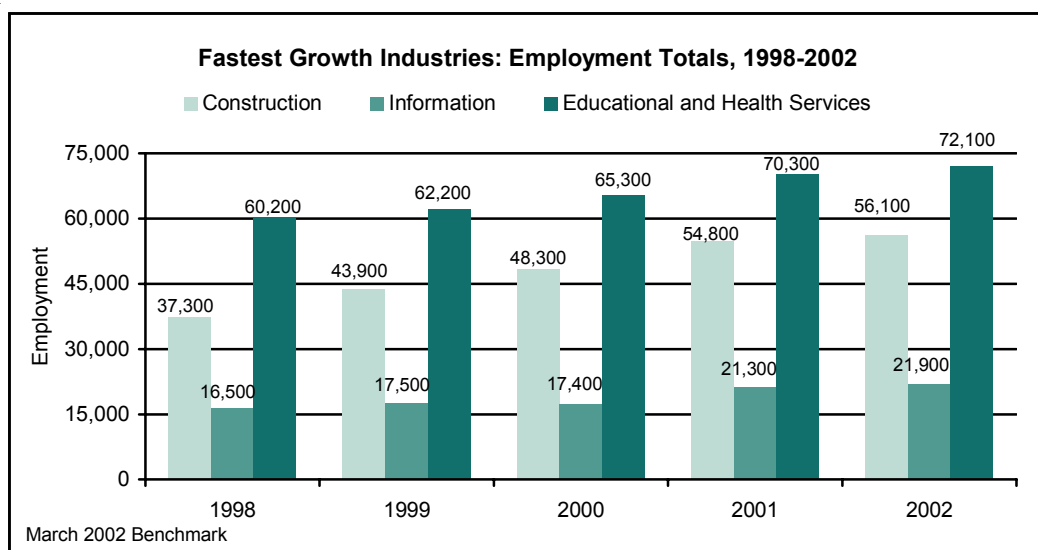
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	760,100	786,900	805,600	832,800	863,800
Employment	723,200	755,300	773,000	798,800	818,500
Unemployment	36,900	31,600	32,600	34,000	45,300
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	5.2%

2002 Benchmark

Over the years 1998 to 2002, industry employment growth in the Sacramento MSA equaled or surpassed the rate of growth in California. In the year 2002, the three-county region gained 11,900 new jobs, growth of 1.6 percent. All of the growth was in nonfarm industries. Local government gained the most new jobs, 6,700; the majority (4,700), were in local education. Other industries with substantial gains included: leisure and hospitality (2,900); financial activities (2,000); retail trade (1,500); and construction (1,300). California experienced a decline of 0.9 percentage point in industry employment in 2002, after recording growth over the years 1998 to 2001.



From 1998 to 2002, Sacramento MSA's fastest growing industry was construction, recording growth of 50.4 percent (up 18,800 jobs). Within construction, specialty trade contractors added 14,200 jobs, growth of more than 57 percent. Information employment had a net gain of 5,400 jobs (up 32.7 percent), with considerable gains in telecommunications resellers and other information services. Educational and health services increased by almost 20 percent over the profiled period, with gains in all subgroups, particularly social assistance (up 3,900 jobs).



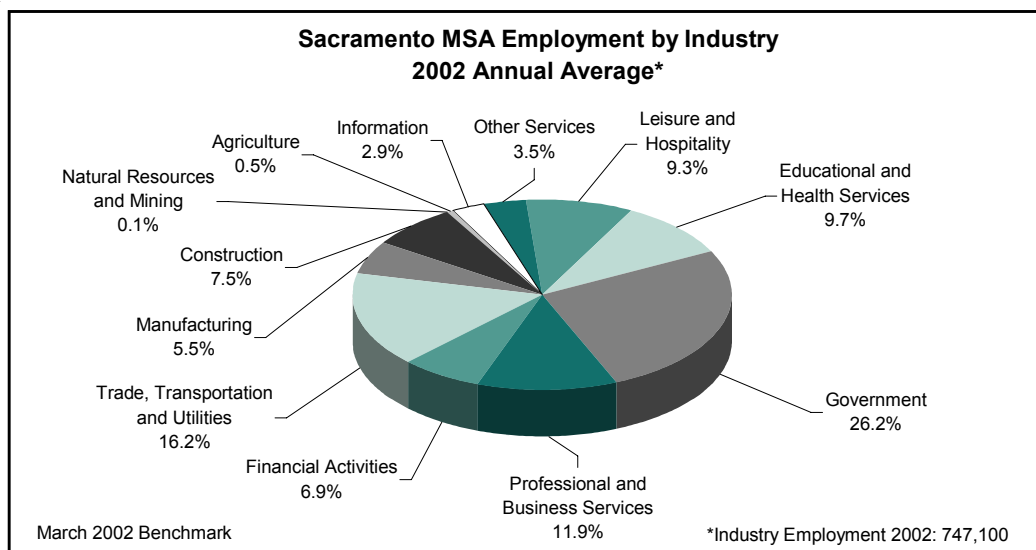
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Sacramento MSA **industry employment** grew each year during the 1998–2002 period. Overall, the area gained 91,300 jobs. Government added the most jobs (up 24,000), yet construction had the highest rate of growth, increasing by 50 percent over the profiled years. Trade, transportation and utilities; and educational and health services exhibited significant

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	3,700	3,900	4,000	4,000	3,400
Natural Resources and Mining	500	500	600	600	600
Construction	37,300	43,900	48,300	54,800	56,100
Manufacturing	43,900	44,600	44,900	44,400	40,800
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	107,100	112,900	117,300	120,000	120,700
Information	16,500	17,500	17,400	21,300	21,900
Financial Activities	49,000	50,100	48,900	49,300	51,300
Professional and Business Services	82,900	90,000	96,200	90,500	88,700
Educational and Health Services	60,200	62,200	65,300	70,300	72,100
Leisure and Hospitality	59,400	61,200	64,500	66,300	69,200
Other Services	23,500	24,400	25,000	25,900	26,500
Government	171,800	178,600	181,400	187,800	195,800
Industry Employment Total*	655,800	689,800	713,800	735,200	747,100

2002 Benchmark

growth as well. Only manufacturing and agriculture experienced declines in employment. In 2002 alone, government; trade, transportation and utilities; and professional and business services were the largest employers. Together, these industries accounted for more than 54 percent (405,200) of the total employment (747,100) in the region. Despite recent losses, professional and business services made up almost 12 percent of the total.



*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

Sacramento County projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years are services, retail trade, and government, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).^{*} Within those industries, the occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	32.2%	49,000
Retail Trade	24.7%	21,600
Government	11.2%	17,100

Services

Registered Nurses

Projected Job Openings – 2,868 (Annual Job Openings – 410)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$59,570; Median Hourly Wage – \$28.03

Nature Of Work Assess patient health problems, develop nursing care plans, and maintain records. Administer care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients.

Education Must be licensed to practice in California by the State Board of Registered Nursing. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year associate degree programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers (Except Special and Vocational Education)[†]

Projected Job Openings – 2,060 (Annual Job Openings – 294)

Salary **Secondary School Teachers** Mean Annual Wage – \$52,005; **Middle School Teachers** – 49,756.[†]

Nature Of Work **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in one of more subjects at the secondary level. **Middle School Teachers** teach students in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates, include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.

Elementary School Teachers (Except Special Education)[†]

Projected Job Openings – 1,924 (Annual Job Openings – 275)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$48,535[†]

Nature Of Work Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates, include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.

Security Guards

Projected Job Openings – 1,874 (Annual Job Openings – 268)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$19,788; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.29

Nature Of Work Guard, patrol, or monitor premises to prevent theft, violence, or infractions of rules.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.



Correctional Officers and Jailers

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 4,061 (Annual Job Openings – 580)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,808; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.49

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 3,132 (Annual Job Openings – 447)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,761; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.25

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and validating checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,637 (Annual Job Openings – 234)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,836; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.75

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,588 (Annual Job Openings – 227)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,557; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.79

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Government

Computer Systems Analysts

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,266 (Annual Job Openings – 181)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$61,532; Median Hourly Wage – \$29.86

Nature Of Work Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 663 (Annual Job Openings – 95)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$56,648; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.40

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property. Duties include patrolling an area; directing traffic; issuing traffic summonses; investigating accidents; apprehending suspects; and serving legal processes.

Education Usually requires training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Engineering and Natural Science Managers

Projected Job Openings – 394 (Annual Job Openings – 56)

Salary **Engineering Managers** Mean Annual Wage – \$94,940; Median Hourly Wage – \$45.05. **Natural Science Managers** – \$73,866; – \$37.75.

Nature Of Work **Engineering Managers** plan or direct activities in such fields as architecture and engineering, or research and development in these fields. **Natural Science Managers** plan or direct activities in such fields as physical and life sciences, mathematics, and statistics, or research and development in these fields.

Education Work experience plus a bachelor's or higher.

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 382 (Annual Job Openings – 55)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$44,023; Median Hourly Wage – \$22.61

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution or in transit.

Education Usually requires a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

^{*}The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Placer County 1999–2006 industry projections forecast the three largest growth industries will be services, retail trade, and government, using the SIC.* Within those industries, the occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains. Placer County occupational projections are combined with El Dorado, Nevada, and Sierra counties (also known as the Golden Sierra Consortium), with annual job openings reflecting the total for all four counties.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	62.9%	17,500
Retail Trade	39.9%	8,700
Government	33.3%	5,600

Services

Elementary School Teachers (Except Special Education)[‡]

Projected Job Openings – 1,226 (Annual Job Openings – 175)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$48,535[†]

Nature Of Work Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates, include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.

Teacher Assistants[‡]

Projected Job Openings – 1,128 (Annual Job Openings – 161)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,109[†]

Nature Of Work Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents, for which a teacher or another professional has ultimate responsibility.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma; while other schools expect some college course work. Following state law, all schools require applicants to pass a test in reading, language, and math.

Computer Support Specialist

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,040 (Annual Job Openings – 149)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$43,021; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$19.49

Nature Of Work Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve problems in person, via telephone or from remote location.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers

(Except Special and Vocational Education)[‡]

Projected Job Openings – 1,004 (Annual Job Openings – 143)

Salary Secondary School Teachers Mean Annual Wage – \$52,005; **Middle School Teachers** – 49,756.[†]

Nature Of Work **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in one or more subjects at the secondary level. **Middle School Teachers** teach students in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates, include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.



Computer Support Specialists

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,352 (Annual Job Openings – 336)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,808; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$8.49

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,760 (Annual Job Openings – 251)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,761; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$8.25

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and validating checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 867 (Annual Job Openings – 124)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,836; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$6.75

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 731 (Annual Job Openings – 104)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,557; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$7.79

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Government

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 284 (Annual Job Openings – 41)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$56,648; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$27.40

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property. Duties include patrolling an area; directing traffic; issuing traffic summonses; investigating accidents; apprehending suspects; and serving legal processes.

Education Usually requires training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Office Clerks, General

Projected Job Openings – 130 (Annual Job Openings – 19)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,828; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$12.58

Nature Of Work Perform varied duties, requiring limited knowledge of office management systems and procedures.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 106 (Annual Job Openings – 15)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$44,023; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$22.61

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution or in transit.

Education Usually requires a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

Recreation Workers

Projected Job Openings – 108 (Annual Job Openings – 15)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$19,474; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$8.44

Nature Of Work Conduct recreation activities with groups. Organize and promote activities, such as arts and crafts or games, taking into account individual members.

Education Bachelor's degree.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

[†]For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

[‡]Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.

El Dorado 1999–2006 industry projections forecast the three largest growth industries will be services, retail trade, and government, using the SIC.* Within those industries, the occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains. El Dorado County occupational projections are combined with Nevada, Placer, and Sierra counties (also known as the Golden Sierra Consortium), with annual job openings reflecting the total for all four counties.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	47.8%	6,500
Retail Trade	26.1%	2,400
Government	25.8%	2,300

Services

Elementary School Teachers (Except Special Education)[‡]

Projected Job Openings – 1,226 (Annual Job Openings – 175)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$48,535[†]

Nature Of Work Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates, include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.

Teacher Assistants[‡]

Projected Job Openings – 1,128 (Annual Job Openings – 161)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,109[†]

Nature Of Work Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents, for which a teacher or another professional has ultimate responsibility.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma; while other schools expect some college course work. Following state law, all schools require applicants to pass a test in reading, language, and math.

Computer Support Specialist

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,040 (Annual Job Openings – 149)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$43,021; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$19.49

Nature Of Work Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve problems in person, via telephone or from remote location.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers

(Except Special and Vocational Education)[‡]

Projected Job Openings – 1,004 (Annual Job Openings – 143)

Salary Secondary School Teachers Mean Annual Wage – \$52,005; **Middle School Teachers** – 49,756.[†]

Nature Of Work **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in one or more subjects at the secondary level. **Middle School Teachers** teach students in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates, include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.



Recreation Workers

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,352 (Annual Job Openings – 336)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,808; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$8.49

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,760 (Annual Job Openings – 251)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,761; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$8.25

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and validating checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 867 (Annual Job Openings – 124)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,836; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$6.75

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 731 (Annual Job Openings – 104)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,557; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$7.79

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Government

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 284 (Annual Job Openings – 41)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$56,648; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$27.40

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property. Duties include patrolling an area; directing traffic; issuing traffic summonses; investigating accidents; apprehending suspects; and serving legal processes.

Education Usually requires training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Office Clerks, General

Projected Job Openings – 130 (Annual Job Openings – 19)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,828; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$12.58

Nature Of Work Perform varied duties, requiring limited knowledge of office management systems and procedures.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 106 (Annual Job Openings – 15)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$44,023; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$22.61

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution or in transit.

Education Usually requires a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

Recreation Workers

Projected Job Openings – 108 (Annual Job Openings – 15)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$19,474; *Median Hourly Wage* – \$8.44

Nature Of Work Conduct recreation activities with groups. Organize and promote activities, such as arts and crafts or games, taking into account individual members.

Education Bachelor's degree.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

[†]For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

[‡]Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.



COUNTY PROFILE

	Sacramento County	Placer County	El Dorado County
Population¹	2003	2003	2003
County Total	1,309,600	275,600	166,000
Unemployment Insurance²	2002	2002	2002
Claims Paid	92,643	16,070	10,250
Total Amount Paid	\$206,415,309	\$43,776,622	\$25,140,823
Workforce Investment Act³	2002-2003	2002-2003	2002-2003
Adult	\$2,794,977	\$278,749	\$251,289
Youth	\$3,055,640	\$296,049	\$233,524
Dislocated Worker	\$2,916,429	\$463,397	\$280,213
CalWORKS⁴	2002	2002	2002
Total Participants	68,759	2,932	2,049
Additional County Data	2001-2002	2001-2002	2001-2002
Community Colleges⁵			
Vocational Education students	71,300	12,805	5,001
Transfer Prepared students	5,384	1,525	170
Basic Skills students	15,532	2,022	610
High School (9-12) Dropouts⁶			
Percentage of total students	4.9%	2.4%	1.6%

¹Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2003.

²EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

³Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2003-2004.

⁴Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

⁵Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. For Sacramento, they represent totals from the Los Rios Community College District. For Placer, they represent totals from the Sierra Joint Community College District. For El Dorado, they represent totals from the Lake Tahoe Community College District.

⁶California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

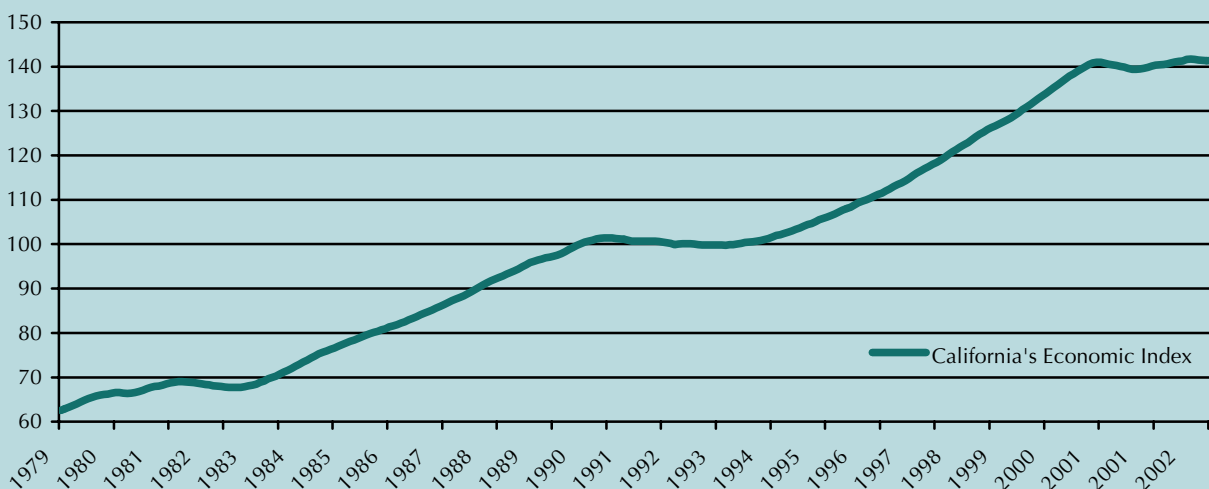
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

California's Economic Activity
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through www.phil.frb.org.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Local

Sacramento County
www.saccounty.net

Placer County
www.placer.ca.gov

El Dorado County
www.co.el-dorado.ca.us

Sacramento Area Commerce and Trade Organization
www.sactoe dc.org



Statewide

Employment Development Department (EDD)
www.edd.ca.gov

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)
www.calmis.ca.gov

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)
www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep

Counting California
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>



National

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov

Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov

Occupational Information Network (O*NET)
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

FedStats
www.fedstats.gov

